E.T. DUNN. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office in New Bank Building, West side of Manu Street, No. 49 (Nov. 12-11) J. H. JOHNSON, A Trouner And Counsellor At LAW,
A Findiay Onio, Office in "Headquoriers'
maiding, North-east of Court House. Will attend promptly to business entrusted to he
April 26, 1872.

JIMEN A. BOPE, A TTORNEY AT LAW, Office over W. L. Davis, & Co's Store, Mai Street, Finding, Ohio. April 11, 71

JACOB F. BURKET, A TPORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and Noting Peblic. Will allowed promptly to all line iness entrusted to his exist. Furgional and the state of the promptly of Lands, one making a produce them. Office on Main street, in Rossman's Hock, nearly opposite the tourt flows. [May 7.]

A PROBLEY ATLAW, Office up Cairs, fir. 1987 South on Court flo. se; Finding, O. November 24, 1814 U. C. E. RUBL,

O'REATIVE & MECHANICAL DESTITE
PERMITTING DE DESTITE CO. All Gardines
perfeitung de me profession constituty and
skiffnity perfeitune t. Residence, No. 3. West
Hardin Street. E. H. CHILCOTE M.D.

HYSICIAN AND SUBGEON, Van Buren.

J. A. KIMMEL, M. D. OFFICE 61 Main Street, over Leut, McMaine ses tirocery store Final ay (min.

BALLARD & CALLOWAY, Mee in Ewing's Block, over Ruthrauff's West side of Main Street

Hardware Stone, August 18, 18-2-1 WM. M. DETWILER, M. D., Make Street, two doors North of Kara's Grossy Store, Finding, Chin. office hours—From 6 to 7% a, m., 11 n, m. to 2 p, m., and 3 to 2 p, m. May 16 73 H

D, CLINE & SONS, W dol. Evals. And RETAIL DEALERS
yautely in the Groceries, Floar, Fish, and a general
variety in the Grocery and Provision line.
Good prices peld for Butter, Eggs and Country
Produce generally. East side of Main Street,
first door north of Golf House Block. Findlay,
Onio.

April 15, 78-47

CREEN, DAVIS & CO., HOLE-ALE AND RETAL GROCERS and C. minission Merchants, and dealers it. Faul, Fist, Wooden, Willow and Stone Etc. Corner Main and Sandusky Streets

W. L. DAVIS, J. W. DAVIS, M. L. DETWILER. DAVIS, DETWILER & CO. W HOLDSALE AND RETAIL GROCEES,
And Dealers in Flour Provisions, Wooden, Willow and Utone Ware, Confectionery,
Finite, and a stendard variety, Goods at Whole
and a strict yetand and Toledo prices. Nos. A

CITIZENS BANK,

The First National Bank

Main Street, FINDLAY, O. E. P. Jones Pres. | Cuas. E. Nilles, Cash. Authorized Capital, Bank of Discount, Circulation, Beposit and Exchange,

interest pain on flavings Deposits, Good p per benght. 19-54s on cities in Karope at America for sale. Directors.—E. P. JONES, ISAAC DA-VIS, CHAS. E. NILES, J. F. BURKET, and J. H. WILSON. Jan 24, 7341

GOODWIN & GASSMAN

House, Sign and ORN AMENTAL PAINTERS.

All didnis for work brombill, discouls pora SATISPACTION GUAHANTE SU

PAPER HANGING, CALSONINING and BECORATING.

Estimates turnished on application. Shap-Paint Rooms in Carlin's Block, in the co-formerly occupied by J. F. Burkel. June 26-41.

OMNIBUS

AND BAGGAGE LINE.

W. H. o marra, & Co., Prop's PASSENGINGS AND RAGIDAGE TAKEN for the in any most of town for "S ocide, fraggore delivered Pikeli are Cli Asiqi, a ben the person rides. Orders bette at the day or led ding Houses, will receive prompt and careful attention. No trains ever mosest.

Aug. 7—11.

Petition to Sell Lands

The other most or loss. The other most fail and is asked to pay the dries of the sald Mary E. Chyron, deceased, DAVID SDAMS, Admir 25 plur June 25, 955, 485.

J. C. JOHNSON. ARCHITECT FREMONT, OHIO.

In sec 27, 75.45

Sheriff's Sale,

the teck's office of the Court of Countries Post of Hancock country thing on the Eath day gridger, A. 9. 100, and to me directed in this gase begyinning to hanced. I will expose at but-lie Sale, at the door of the Court busie, in the town of Findlay, Ohle, on Saturday. August 7, A. D. 1875. stime and a like aftermoon of read day the folioging real estate, situated to the county of time oet and Natio of Obio, and bounded and time oet and Natio of Obio, and bounded and time of the county of time of a large of the county of the c

Appraised at \$1.0.

Taken as t e property of Rachel Cole, et, al, a satisfy an execution in favor of Asron Cole Taken as a exponenty of Hachal Cole, et, a to satisfy an execution in havor of Astron Cole SAMUEL, MYRES, Sheriff's Office, Findiay, Ohio, 1 July 8, 1875.] .5w

Findlan Teffersonian.

VOL. 21.

Savings Ranh T lumn.

THE TWO FRIENDS: Or

HOW TO WIN.

The evidence of Walton's systematic

perfidy amazed James. He had known

him for years, and though he was aware

how reckless and imprudent he could be

he did not suppose him capable of such

deliberate malice. But he had not seen

him exposed to temptation, which is the

The result of these explanations was

that James became Ellie's accepted lover,

and the marriage was fixed at an early

Before that period arrived, however,

he had an opportunity of purchasing a

small but well-fitted printing-office, pay-

ing down five hundred dollars in each,

leaving an unpaid residue which by

agreement was to remain for two years.

Mr. Black heartily sanctioned the pur-

chase, and offered him an advance of

money for the purpose. But James told

him he had sufficient, notwithstanding

the two hundred dollars lost by Walton's

Just before the marriage, Ellie's own

bank money was employed for the pur-

chase of a pretty little suburban cottage.

The price of the cottage, with about half

an acre of ground, was two thousand

dollars. One thousand was paid down,

and the residue obtained from a mort-

To this outtage James conducted his

wife, and there they have lived ever since.

The printing-office proved a good invest-

ment; its business sensibly and steadily

arge and prosperous establishment,

ol :, the sum of twenty five dollars.

in first dollar in the Savings Bank.

THE END.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

Fronde, Montaigne was the only man

omong the French gentry who kept his

eastle gates unharred; and it was said of

him, that his personal character was

worth more to him than a regiment of

horse. That character is power is true

m a much higher sease than that knowl

edge is power. Mind without heart, in-

telligence without conduct, eleverness

without goodness, are powers in their

way, but they may be powers only for

mischief. We may be instructed or

unused by them; but it is something as

difficult to admire them as it would be

to admire the dexterity of a pickpocket,

or the horsemanship of a highwayman.

qualities that hang not on any man's

reath-form the essence of manly char-

acter, or, as que of our old writers has

it, "that inheed loyalty unto virtue

which can serve her without a livery."

When Stephen of Colomna fell into the

hands of his base assailants, and they

asked him, in derision, "Where is now

reply, placing his hand upon his heart.

It is in misfortune that the character of

the upright man shines forth with the

WE can do more good by being good

his conrage.

than in any other way.

Truthfulness, integrity and goodness-

mortgage on the cottage.

great test of character.

perfidy.

FINDLAY, OHIO, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1875.

Mostical.

WHO ARE THE POOR.

BY CALEB DUNN. Who are the poor? Not always those or are they always found amone

For one may wear the richest dress And still in Heaven's perfect sight Be poor, ave, very poor.

The brightest skies may ever shine Above the mansion proud, And he who dwells within its wall With want now ne'er be bowed; he sweetest music ever heard May feed his listening ear, And mirth and pleasure fill the cup Of all the glads-me year.

Yet poor indeed must be the man Who owns such Joys as these, if e'er his heart is coldly closed To others' miseries; And vain is all his stores of gold If selfishly he lives. ad always reaping hrvests new

No charity e'er gives-Real poverty is in the heart, Tis want of love for man, Tis failure to perform a good To bless when'er you can; 'Tis lack of love and lack of faith In God and His decree, That the greatest virtue one can own Is loving charity.

So let us, then, do all we can To help each other on, And show that wealth of mind and heart Which lives when gold is gone; And let us keep the truth of view Where'er our steps may lead And yet be poor indeed.

Select Storn.

BROWN'S SUCCESS.

He had come West to rise -there could e no doubt about that. He reached our town on the Wabash by the So'clock stage; when the clock struck 9 he had already reduced to admiring silence the crowd which, on his arrival, was heatedly lisenssing about the hotel-door that Greytown affair which created such an excitement twenty years ago. Which side he defended I don't know, but he quoted historical precedents before which the a priori arguments of our unread villagers shrivelled and disappeared. The next day was Sunday. Mr. Brown attended services in our only church, sang splendidly the tenor parts of "Ortonville," "Boylston, "and "Seot land," and made the acquaintance of our charister. At the evening service our choir sang, for the first time,

"Jerusalem, my happy home!" having been written down from memor by Mr. Brown. He remained during the prayer meeting which followed our evening service in those days, and vol unteered a prayer so utterly destitute of scriptural quotations that it didn't bear the slightest resemblance to anything we had ever heard in our meeting.

nerensed; and at the end of two years e was enabled not only to pay the bal-On Monday morning he hired a store ance due on it, but also to cancel the but as his goods, had not arrived, he dropped into each room in our tw He still keeps up the habit of deposithoolhouses and made lively speeche ng his sarplus earnings in the Savings to the boys and girls. In the afternoon Bank. His business has been enlarged; e called on the editor of our only paper, new material has been added from time Mount Sion Wald, and the editor to time, parelimed by his carefully kept his next issue informed his reader that savings, and be is now at the head of a by the arrival of Mr. Brown Mount Zion had gained a citizen of force and bril He has three children, and on the birth liancy, and that the Whig party had add of each he opened an account for it in ed to its ranks a tried and approvethe bank, depositing to its eredit twentybampion of the indestructable princi the deligion the the morning or each ples of the party of progress. "In fact" ontinued the editor, "we are almost it scount, usually after Mr. Black serum clined, for the public good, to viola the confidence repaged in us by our fel When they come of age, Ellie ? he low townsman when he informed us ays to his wife, "they shall not be quite that in the Old Bay State he had filled comiless. The girls will be able to take various positions of public trust," omething to their husbands, and the

say before that time, I hope, will be add by the first boat, and all the small boys ag something to his account by his own of the town escorted the wagons which conveyed the boxes to the store. For And as James Paragon looks at his pot two or these days the new storekeeper age, with its sarden, its lawn, its trees was basily engaged in opening, marking and fruits; as he bears the prattle of his and arranging his goods, but he found shildren; as he gazes on his still bloomtime to appear before the examinio ing "ife, so happy, toying, and cheerful committee of the church on Wednesday when he reflects that all these are the evening, present his letter of dismission legitimate consequence of early habits of from the Eastern church he had attended economy and saving, with tears in his and pass his examination with great eyes be thanks ids old bees for his carry credit to himself and great satisfaction scaetical lesson in the wisdom of pruto our sharp eyed deacons. When he lence, and blesses the day when he put finally opened his store, the rusa was so creat that the other storekeepers in town had but little to do but stand in their doorway and look sadly upon their late customers. Brown stood behind Benjamin Franklin attributed hissne his counter in clean shirt, new crayat, so as a public man, not to his talents and a well litting suit of giothes-three whis powers of speaking -for these were uxitiaries to salesmanlike ability which mederate but to his known integrity of or good old merchants seldom employcharacter. "Hence it was," he says, ed, but which in Brown's case, proved "that I had so much weight with my felpaying investments. His store became low citizens. I was but a bud speaker, ie favorite with ladies, for he was never eloquent, subject to much hesita very conrecous, and his popularity with tion in my choice of words, hardly corthe gentler sex increased rapidly after reet in language, and yet I generally cartwo or three purchasers of dress goods ried my point," Character creates conhad acted upon his suggestions as to na fidence in men in high station as well as ture and color of trimmings to be used. in humble life. It was said of the first In short, he failed at nothing which it Emperor Alexander of Russia, that his was within the power of man to attain personal character was equivalent to a in a small, poor Western town. constitution. During the wars of the

One night, only a month after Mr. Brown came among us, the whole town was roused by the ringing of the schoolonse bell. As no evening meetings, were ever held in the school-houses every one knew the bells were ringing for fire, so each man in town seized his water pail, rushed out of the house, and hurried in the direction which was the ightest. The fire soon proved to be in the Lynd House, a large frame building in which an ambitious newcomer had started a hotel and failed all in the first year of the town. Since he had aban loned it, it had been principally famous for lack of paint and for containing the few hard characters that lived at Mount Zion. None of the occupants knew low the fire occurred, but their ignorance on the subject did not have the east bit of depressing influence upon the flames. They had taken full possesion of the lower portion of the side nearest the body of the town, and threw a strong light on the hurrying villagers. Among these latter was Mr. Brown, who your fortress!" "hiere," was his bold der, and was roaring "Fire!" as industriously as if no one had eyes to see for themselves. Mr. Brown cut the strings greatest laster; and when all else fails, he which held the pails together, lines were takes stand upon his integrity and upon formed to neighboring wells, and water soon began to be freely thrown upon the burning building. Those nearest New Your Savings banks gained over the flame began to retire, however, and a million and a half in new deposits last it soon became evident that the odds

inhabitants were dragging out their mis-

WAS SHE A BRICK!

burning building, as if by doing so they were fulfilling the whole duty of man, when one of them suddenly started turned to another and asked Where's old Weish?

The man to whom he spoke stared at the speaker's moment, looked at the burning house and ejaculated: "Thunder"

"What's that?" asked Brown, who had just been advising some of the homeless people to move their property into an abandoned log cabin near by. "Old Welsh-he ain't come out, reckon," drawled the first speaker.

"Where is he?" asked Brown quickly. You don't mean to say he's in the house "Well, I 'low I do though," replied the man with another deawl, "He liv-

ed all by bisself in the top floor, and I

reekon he didn't hear we uns when-Je

The last word of this sentence was detached and spoken with emphasisas Mr. Brown-started on a rapid run in the direction of his own store. He was back within five minutes with a "reel" of three quarter inch rope on his shoulder. while in one hand he held a ball of heavy cord and one of those half-pound bars of soft lead which hunters used to buy to mould into bullets. He fied the lead to the end of the cord and threw it

"Somebody go behind and haul i over fively." he shouted. Several men started, and one ma the did not go reared:

neross the house.

"Hooray for Brown!" to which sug gestion there was a loud response.

"Much obliged, boys," said the young torekeeper, bastily tying the other end of the cord to the rope. "Now keep paying out rope somebody bring that

The ladder-quite a long one, but 100 short to reach the upper story windows -was brought and the rope securely fastened to it. Brown carried it up to the front of the building, out of which the flames had not yet burst, tied a por tion of the rope to the lower rounds, and then said in a low tone but very hurriedly:

"Now tell 'em to hand away. I'll get on the roof this way, ladder and all, go through the scattle, bring out old Welsh. tie him to the kadder so he can't tumble. and tie myself too. When I wave my hand hanl us down, and tell the boys on the other side to let go easy. Now time's precious!"

Three or four men burried behind the house to give the word, several others ers who could find nothing else to do joined in rebuking a youth who attempt ed to raise three cheers. The ladder and Brown safely reached the roof, and Brown managed to get it close beside the scuttle-way. He forced the doo open, disappeared and soon reappeared, followed successively by the head, shirt, pantaloons, and bare feet of old Welsh The old man did not seem balf awake but did seem terribly scared and very much more inclined to share the fate of the house than to risk the ladder, but Brown forced him out, made him lie lown on the ladder and submit to being

Suddenly the flames burst from the front of the house, and a warning shout came up from the men on the ground. Brown took in the estantion of a ginne, threw himself upon the ladder, grasped it tightly with one hand, and waved the other energetigality. The men at the rope at the foot of the ladder behaved admirably; they bauled slowly and steadily, they avoided any violent shak ing of the fruil skeleton which beid two lives, but at was impossible to prevent Mr. Brown's goods game up the river drawing it through a small portion of the flame. Old Welsh howled as he felt the fierce heat, but he passed quickly through it, and with but little harm. As Brown was lowered however, the vol nme of the flame suddenly increased the young man threw his head back, his grasp relaxed and be felt. A dozen men harried to break his fail, and he tune bled into the arms of Deacon Jone who led only the day before whispered to his wife a fear that at the next clea tion Brown would get the supervisor ship and leave the Dencon out in the

They carried him to the nearest house and both the Megat Zion doctors hur ried to his side, looked into his eyes, ex amined his lips anxionsiy, and then locked desparingly into each other's faces. The minister edged one of the doctors aside, and whispered in the dying man's ear. Mr. Hrown opened his fringeiess this a little wider, smiled faintly, gasped, and died.

"Poor feller!" groaned Deacon Peter son, 'his wuz a promisin' career, an short of a sydden. "Cut short?" echoed Deacon Jones,

with more anger than a degeon should have so easy of necess. "He's took the shine out of all of us at everything else and now he has got into heaven afore

And his opinion became that of the publicat horse.

WALKING VERSUS TROTTENG HORSES, -A writer of the Prairie Burmer com plains that all the premiums offered a agricultural fairs for the performance of horses go for trotting or running and none for walking. He says the various agricultural societies "say nothing of walking, which the farmers are most interested in. i have often wondered why that was overlooked and had hoped that ome one would bring it before the so cieties. What benefit is a race horse to a farmer? If he wants to run or trot him for premiums or stakes, it will not do to work him as farm horses have to work. Besides, fast horses, generally, are not able to stand heavy work, and are not apt to be extra walkers; what the farmer wants is a close made, mus cular horse, weighing 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, that can walk at least four miles an hour with a cultivator, or at the same rate crossing the field. It costs no more for a hand to drive a team that will plough three acres per day, than it would to drive one that would plough only two acres; and a good hand, or one that tries to earn his wages, would." And why not offer premiums for fast walking oxen, which are needed as much as fast horses?

THE Buffalo police have been directed were in favor of the fire. The wretched to report all brewers having men and teams engaged in the delivery of beer erable effects, and stood looking at the on Sunday.

If was one of the hand-one of packets on the river, and among the passengers bound for Vicksburg were a Georgian and his wife, who have relatives in Mis-

He was a large sized handsome booking man, and she was a pleasant looking little woman, with blue eyes and short chestnut curls. One would have said that she would have screamed at a tilt

He sat smoking with other gentlemen after she had retired to her stateroom and the cabin was entirely clear of ladies, when'some one proposed a game of cards In ten minutes after half a dozen mer were shuffling eards over eabin tables, and the Georgian was matched against a stranger to all on board. He was a quiet, coarteous, well-dressed man, and had been taken for a traveler in search of health. He was lucky at eards, but he did not propose playing for stakes. It was the nettled Georgian who proposed it. He called himself a champion hand at poker, and when he found that he had met his equal, he determined to test the stranger's financial metal,

They had fifty dollars on the table when the Captain looked iato the cabin, He caught the Georgian's eve and gave him to understand that his opponent was a river black leg, but the other gentlemen had dropped their eards and crowded around, money was up, and the information had come too late. Besides, the Georgian was doing well enough, and he flattered himself that he could teach the courteous blackleg a dear les-

It was a very quiet group around the table, and after the play had continued forfifteen minute: the gentlemen spoke in whispers, and some of them were reminded of old times on the Mississippi, when gamblers had the full run of every

The Georgian had luck with him from the start, and while he looked smiling and confident, the gambler appeared to grow excited and uneasy. His money was raked neross the table until the Georgian had \$200 in greenbacks before him. The stakes had been light up to this time, both men seeming to fear each other's skill. The Georgian proposed to nerease them, and the gambler agreed. In ten minutes the latter had his \$200 back. Luck had turned. The Georgian lost \$20; then \$50; then \$80; then

The gambler's face were a quiet smile, as the Georgian became nervous. His hands trembled as held up the cards, and | the Louisville wag, "that I get out in

"Come, gentlemen!" said one of the group, "let's have a general hand for musement, and then turn in." The Georgin looked up with a fixed

dance, and replied: "I have lost \$400; he most give me a The play went on. The heap of greensacks at the gambler's right hand grew

larger. Once in a while the Georgian won, but he lost \$10 for every one he gained. He finally laid down his eards. pulled a roll of bills from a breast pocket, and counted out \$300. This was his pile. In less than ten minutes every dollar of it had been added to the gambler's heap.

"Gentlemen, will you smoke?" asked he gambler, as he turned around and drew his olgar case. They knew his true character in spite

of his disguise, and they refused. "I am sorry for my friend," he contin red, biting at the end of a cigar, "but

on will agree that the play was fair." The Georgian had passed out on the promenade deck. The cambler turned o his stack of bills and was counting them when there was a above exclamation, the sounds of a brief struggle, and he little woman with blue eyes and chestout curls entered the cabin. She vas half undressed, a shawl thrown over her shoulders, and she had a revolver in

room and cross the cable. No one knew that her hasband had the revolver in his and as she softly came upon him. "Go back!" be whispered-"1 am coming in With swift motion she seized the weap-

on, wrenched it from his grasp and as he came down the cabin to the table at which the grantiersat, and around which half a dozen men yet lingered, her blue The gambler looked up.

The hammer of the reverver came citis a gouble elick A white arm stretched out, and the

nuzzle of the revolver looked straight into the gambler's face. He turned pale; the men fell back.

For half a minute the deep silence was broken only by the faint splash of the paddlewheels. "Go!" she said.

he could bluff her. He rose up and reached for the money. "Leave it!" she whispered, making a

breatening motion with the revolver. He prireated back. She followed, Foot by foot he backed across the cabn, the muzzle of the revolver always on a line with his face. He backed through

the door on the promenade deek and the railing was there. "Jump!" she whispered. The boat was running along within three hundred feet of the shore. Over the rail to the water was a terrible leap.

"You can have the money," he said. "Jump!" she repeated. The arm came up a little, and the light rom the cabin showed bim a cold. strange, determined look on her face He turned about, shivered, and was over the reit, leaping far out and unable to

The boat swept along, her arm fell, and re-entering the cabin, she sat down, leand her head on the table and went hit-The passengers said she was n "brick."

Was she? MRS. BURTON, the wife of Captain Burton, the well-known traveler and now The work will give a sketch of family life

in the East.

BLACK CROOK ON THE STREETS.

As a general rule we do not think much of male criticisms on feminine fushions, for the simple reason that they are not criticisms but obronic fault fluid ing. It is considered quite "the thing" among would be wits of the press to redicule and sneer at everything a lady puts on. The opinions of these authorities are not only not appreciative, but if they are intended to correct foibles and follies of fashion they are partial and one-sided. There are just as many foolish, uncomfortable and untidy features of gentlemen's attire as of ladies. A lady's costume, and the rules of good taste therein, may be set down as a thing that a gentleman knows the least about, because he cares the least to form an unprejudiced opinion thereof. So far as we are concerned, we are usually inclined to go to the other extreme, and to think that lovely woman looks well in anything she is pleased to put on; we never yet saw the fashion that could not make a handsome woman look love-

But we regret now to have discovered a fashion that, if it is not ungraceful, is indecent. The present fashion of drawback skirts, tight waists and enormous bustles is too suggestive. No, it is not even suggestive. It leaves too little room for the imagination to make it, in any degree, artistic. A fashion that darply defines the outline of the lower limbs and bust, and exaggerates posterior protuberences; Which so nearly imitates the stage costume of tights that one can almost see the play of the museles as she walks-such a costume might do well enough for the nude dra ma, or possibly might be tolerated if worn exclusively in-doors at her home. But to parade upon the streets in broad daylight, with a costume expressly designed to throw into prominence those parts of the form which skirts were orig nally designed to modestly conceal, sems to us to call for but one term-in-

We shall probably receive no thank rom our own sex for this protest against a too public array of female charms, judging by the eagerness with which they sean every fresh development of the provalent fashion. Sooth to say, the present style seems to come the nearest to meeting with the general approbation of the men, especially those of the street corners, of any of late years. . They will protest, as George D. Prentice did, when reproved for going to see Fanny Ellsler dance, "It is not often," said see as much as possible." The univer sal verdiet of the corner gentry is that they like women in the present fashion first rate as far as they can see. We plead guilty ourselves to a special admi ration for the modulating outlines of the human form divine, but there is a fit time and place for all things, including

anatomical exhibitions and art stud both ladies and gentlemen, we indite this protest against the prevailing fash ion-and we suppose that is all the good it will do. All we have to say is, that we can stand it if the ladies and their ausbands and fathers can. - Buffalo Ex-

THE LAST OF RAREY'S HORSES.

Probably no horse was ever more gen-

erally known than the celebrated hors

Cruiser, imported from England in 1861 by John Rarey, whose system of horsetaming was for some time the sensation in this country and England. When Mr. Rarey went to England this system was thoroughly put to the test by contact with Cruiser, an animal that was so vicious that he was closely and continnously confined in a stable, in such a way that he could by no possibliny reach anybody, either with his mouth or heels. His food was delivered to him through a sort of funnel, and by seems to have been kept solely as an extremely wicked curiosity. His splendid muscle and activity gave him the widest scope for the exercise of his incorrigibility, and he is said to have kicked so high as to strike a board floor fourteen feet above the floor on which he stood. Ordinarily it was only the work of a few minutes for Mr. Rarey to tame a horse, but it took him three hours to subdue the terrific Cruiser. After putting Cruiser under control, Mr. Rarey purchased him and brought him to this country, and placed him on the Rarey farm, at throveport, in this agency, where he became popular among breeders. He became so gentle that the people about the Rarey farm could fondle him as they would a kitten, and his coles were noted for their kind disposition. Strangers, however, were not permitted to have much to do with He looked into her flaming eyes as if | him. This was to prevent teasing and the revival of the old propensities. Cruiser died at the Rarey farm on

Wednesday last, in the twenty-third year of his age. His teeth were worn so much that he could not eat hay, and provender had to be specially provided for him. As contemplated by the will of Mr. Rarey, he received the kindest care in his old age, and it was only recently that he fell into a decline. From a bill dated May 4, 1861, we take the pedigree of Crusier, as follows:

"Crusier is of the celebrated Vealso stock of England, and was sired by Old Ventoon, the winner of the Derby race in 1818. Venison proved himself the stoutest horse of his day, having traveled on foot in one year, when only three years old, nine hundred miles, and run fourteen races and won twelve. Cruiser was bred by Lord Dorchester in 1852, sired by Venison, by Partizan, by Watton, out of Parasal by Potatoes, son of Eclipse. Cruiser's dam was Red Rover, by Tramp, out of Syntaxina, sister o suppress a cry of alarm, as he felt him-Syntax, sire of Beeswing, the dam of new Minister, the most valuable stallion in England."-Columbus Journal, 10th.

in those countries, and show the kind of Their votes will be wanted in 1875." in the year 1858.

The interesting paper of Professor tobert Mallet on the above subject, an hatract of which was first published in is country (we believe) in the Science decord, January, 1873, is attracting much attention. We will briefly recapitulate

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANOES.

the points of the new theory. The various relations and points of connection between volcanic phenomna, earthquakes, and lines of mountain elevation, imply that they are the results of the play of one set of cosmical forces which have been brought into operation by the gradual cooling of the earth from an incandescent sun-like state to its present condition. His argument is as follows: As the cooling of the earth proceeds, the crust gradually thickened and contracted less and less as the temperature became lowered. The hotter nucleus, on the other hand, contracted more, being at a higher temperature than the crust and having a higher co-efficient of contraction for equal loss of heat. By this process, which is still going

on, the crust of the earth would shrink at one rate, and the vastly hotter central portion at another and greater rate. and cavities would be formed between the crust and nucleus, cavities would be nevitably filled by the crushing down of the solid crust on the more swiftly contracting nucleus, by the force of gravitation, which is sufficient to crush the hardest rocks; and as the solid crust follows the shrinking nucleus, "the force xpended in murual crushing and disloation of its parts is transformed into heat," by which, at the points of crushng, the rocks are heated even to fusion. The access of water to such points de

rmines volcanic eruption. These points of crushing may occur at various epths in the solid erust. He then proceds to measure the amount of actual ontraction by the annual amount of heat lost by radiation into space, which is sufficient to liquefy seven hundred and seventy-seven cubic miles of ice into water at thirty-two degrees, and comes to the conclusion that less than on fourth of total annual loss of heat would suffice to produce the contraction neces sary for his hypothesis. The actual mount of annual contraction is estinated at a reduction of three-fifths of an inch, an amount too small to be asured by any astronomical method, and yet more than enough to produce all the volcanic phenomena now to be observed on the surface of the earth.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Roman Catholies are just now playing possum with reference to the public schools. This will hold until after the election, but it has served to call out the following "reminiscence," time in many months the blinds in the so to speak, from an old citizen: front room were thrown open, and at the open window was seen the figure of CLEVELAND, O., July 12. Miss Florence Tilton, his daughter, dress-

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette: ed in white. The intelligence and cul-By the Cleveland Leader I learn that Bishop Purcell is, at this time, assuming to be not hostile to our public schools A similar part he played in early days on the same subject.

her father throughout the disastrous-litigation which has broken her home, and If you will refer to the files of the Cin which, it is believed, she endeavored by innat! Gazette between the year 1834-5, all the influence she could bring to bear perhaps 1836, you will learn that at that upon him to avert. period he manifested as excess of zeal in favor of the Ohio public schools, and writer with a little portable writing case if my memory be correct, he contrived in his hand and a pen behind his ear. to secure, to some extent, their manage-His manner was frank and joyous. It

ment in your city. While this was his assumed position before the Cineinnati public, the late Appleton J. Jewett, author of "Passage in Foreign Travel," discovered, in som papal journal in Vienna, Austria, a letter, in either the French, or German language, addressed by Bishop Purcell to some one in that city. He expressed strongly his enmity to the "Ungodly Schools" of Ohio, and said it pained his heart to pass one of the school-houses.

or words to that amount. Mr. Jewett transmitted the letter, to gether with a literal translation, to the Cincinnati Gazette, Mr. Hammond forth with insinuated in an editorial that the Bishop was playing a deceptive part in relation to the public schools, which eatled forth a prompt and furious denial from the Bishop.

A publication in the next day's issue of the Gazette of the letter itself resulted in future silence on the Bishop's part from that day to the present, so far as that subject was concerned. Some of your oldest citizens must remember these facts. I write that which I know and Very respectfully yours, K. P. J.

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LOW PREIGHTS. The Granger's Greviances Abolished.

The grievances of the granger, so far

s related to the transportation question no breach of faith to say that Mr. Tilwould seem to have vanished out of ton's time will be fully occupied on the sight. Freights by the lake, canal and platform during the coming season .railway were never so low as during this Brooklyn Eagle, July 9. season. The Buffalo Express of July 1 SENATOR THURMAN ON THE DEMOsays that for several days the rate from Chicago to that port by lake, either steam or sait vessels, has been 25 8 cents per bushel for wheat and 214 cents per bashel for corn, and out of this the ves sel pays about 1-2 cent per bushel for discharging at the latter place. The present rates by canal from Buffalo to New York are 7 1-4 cents per bushel for wheat, and -6.5-8 cents per bushel for corn. The lowest rate, however, reach ed this season was 63-8 cents for wheat, 6 cents for corn about the first of the month. In consequence of an elevator Congress, and their hopes of popularity, contest at Buffalo, the grain passes free of elevation charges. Thus the cost of fransportation through from Chicago to say. It simply means that no man of New York by lake and canal is only 9 7 8 my age shall ever again see in this councents per bushel for wheat, and 87-8 try that kind of currency which the cents per bushel for corn. This is withframers of the Constitution intended out parallel. The average rate for the should be the currency of the Union month of June was 3 cents per bushel for wheat, and 2.7 cents per bushel for which every sound writer on political economy the world over says is the only corn on lake from Chicago to Buffalo, and 6.8 cents per bushel for wheat, 6.3 cents per bushel for corn on canal from Sir, I have never said anything in favor Buffalo to New York. The only years in which the record approaches these of that. I am too old-fashioned a Demfigures were 1874, 1858 and 1859. The ocrat for that. I can not give up the less I list, they have not taken away my The New York Independent says: "If | average lake freights for the month of | convictions of a lifetime, whether they | merry countenance and my cheerful the leaders of the Republican party June was then 2.4 cents per bushel for be popular or unpopular." had twelve months ago seen what the wheat, 3.9 cents per bushel for corn in "It means so long as I live, and pos- have still left me the providence of God Vice President so clearly saw and frank- 1874, 4.2 cents per bushel for wheat, 3.7 sibly long after I shall be laid in the and all the promises of the Gospel, and ly stated, and had acted wisely in view cents per bushel for corn in 1859, and grave, this people shall have nothing my religion, and my hopes of heaven, of the facts, it is not at all probable that | 4.1 cents per bushel for wheat, 3.7 cents | but an irredeemable currency with | and my charity to them too; and still f British Consul at Damascus, is about to the serious political disasters of the last per bushel for corn in the year 1858.— which to transact their business; that sleep and digest, I can and drink, I read publish a book on "The Inner Life of fall would have occurred. It is not too The average canal freight for the month Syria, Palestine, and the Holy Land." late to correct errors. Dissatisfied Re- of June was 11.3 cents per bushel for as the most effective invention that ever causes of joy, and so great, is very much publicans must not be denounced as | corn in 1875, 11.2 cents per bushel for | the wit of man devised to fertilize the | in love with sorrow and peevishness, "sore-heads" or traitors. There are too | wheat, 9.7 cents per bushel for corn in | rich man's field at the expense of the | who loves all these pleasures and chooses life which an English woman may lead many of them to make the policy safe. 1859, and 10.6 cents per bushel for corn poor man's brow. I will have nothing to sit down upon his little handful of to do with it."

JEFFERSONIAN Steam Printing Office.

Fine Job Work a Specialty.

NO. 11.

TO THE FRONT.

It is a truism which we dare not slight

y value that no success is reached with

out effort. This is as well applicable to

political success as to the business affairs

of life. If the Republicans are to suc

ceed the following fall, with anything

like a respectable majority, they must

work, and in order to make them work

efficiently, they must effect a close or-

ganization in every township. This will

bring out our party in regular platoons

in which way it can do the best execu-

tion. It matters not what the Republi-

can strength may be, if it is handled in

a straggling way, without any order, it

cannot be certain of success against a

party who usually attend the election

by a kind of intuitive instinct. The Re-

publicans are largely in the majority in

insure their success. But when so many

become careless in attending the polls,

we sometimes suffer defeat through sheer

neglect. Last year the Republican vote

in Ohio was not polled by sixty thous-

and. The apathy elected Wm. Aller

and gave the State into the hands of the

Democracy; and a pretty mess they

have made of State legislation. They

are ashamed of it themselves, though

they are still vehement in their efforts

to retain the affairs of State in their

hands. As Republicans we promise to

relieve that party this fall. Two years

of their corrupt doings are quite suffi-

cient to satisfy a majority of the people

of Ohio with Democratic rule for some

To make our strength available to the

utmost, we must make a thorough or-

ganization of our forces. In Union coun-

ty we can poll a clear majority of 800

votes. There is nothing to prevent us

except our own apathy. We must work

to get out our full vote. It ought not

to be urged upon any one to go to the

polls to vote. All should go as an act

of duty. The true patriot will look

after the political party of the country

with the same earnestness that he will

ook after the interests of his farm, store

or workshop. He cannot neglect the

one or the other without receiving injury

n return. Let us then think seriously

about our political interests in the com-

ing fall. Let us work to poll our vote.

We propose to run the Republican boat

in the old Republican channel, which is

the safest in all respects for the country.

Let us, therefore, to the work early and

in good carnest, that we may not only

shall be decisive beyond any cavil.-

TILTON AT HOME.

The fourth of July found Tilton at

it home, hard at work. For the first

ture of this young lady are spoken of

highly by all who know her. She has

certainly been faithful and helping to

lifted from his mind by the conclusion

seemed brighter than it had for months.

the cognoscenti-put on an air of cheer-

fulness and welcome. Above the square

piano in the front room still hangs an

excellent painting of Mrs. Tilton, by

Page, taken in one of her most girlish

in Livingstone street remember so well.

ton," said the reporter. Then remem-

ed, however, that he had no intention

of renewing the fight against Mr. Beech-

er, declaring that he must "get to work,"

and could not spend his whole life i

The lecture engagements he has al-

ready entered into have already been

referred to in these columns, and it is

CRATIC PLATFORM

"Never have I stoken in favor of that

affation of the currency which I think

I see full well means that there shall

"Inflation means precisely demorali

ing gold and silver in perpetuity, and

paper, based wholly and entirely upon

whether the volume of it shall be large

urrency that defrauds no man."

"That is what this inflation m

'Upon this measure I have a word to

vernment credit and depending upon

rom his Speeches in the Senate.

never be any resumption at all."

that moment engaged.

'fighting this thing."

"I see you are busy writing, Mr. Til-

larusville Tribune

Ohio, and it but requires a fair vote to

Sunday Reading.

THE AGED.

Oh! pass ye by the aged
With gentle step and slow;
They have the burden of years to bear,
And the tide of their life is low. peak kindly as ye greet them, For their world is dim and cold and a beaming look from a youthful heart

Is the sunlight of the old

And common with the aged;

And learn ye from the aged

Ask them of days gone by; ie know not what a store they have Of hearded memory; of hopes that like the rainbow shops, Only to fade in tears; And love and sorrow, change and death, Bind their long scroll of years.

How with the tranquil eye, hey look back on life's stormy sea

And all its vanity: The hope deferred, the dark despair, The daily toil and strife, hey are buried all in the wayes of time Of the aged ask of life! And pray ye for the aged! With tottering steps they stand Of the Everlasting Land.

Ask for them strength in weakness And Faith's supporting rod; And through Death's cold, dark water The strong right arm of God, THE intimacy begotten over a wine bottle has no heart. I never knew a good feeling to come from it, or any honest friendship made by it. It only

entices men and rains them. - Thackeray THE General Association of the Conregational Church in Dakota has conected with it twelve churches, eleven ainisters, and a membership of two undred and sixty-live.

THE Catholic population of Pennsylania has doubled since 1869. It is now stimated at 600,000. They have 622 churches, chapels, etc., and 541 priests. THE Baptists of Great Britain report a clear increase of 10,582 members, during the past year, and the largest gain they have had in one year since 1864. THE Reformed Presbyterian Church has one hundred ordained ministers, of whom seventy-six have pastoral charges,

missionaries, eleven licentiates, 9,900 municants-an increase for the year BISHOP HOWR mourns the decline in Episcopal candidates for holy orders in the diocese of Central Pennsylvania. In 1871 the number was 448, in 1874 it was 228. Small salaries and few parsonages

three foreign missionaries, four home-

secure a victory, but that that victory are suggested as causes of this decline. A WISE man doubteth; a fool rageth, and is confident; the novice saith, I an sure that it is so; the better learned anwers, peradventure it may be so, but I with fancy, and mad with opinion. It is a little learning, and but a little, that makes men conclude hastily. Experience and humility teach modesty and

ear. - Jeremy Taylor. A MAN of picty may be lodged in the rudest cottage, and his occupation may be only to sweep the street. Yet let him so sweep a street that, through the somest and diligent doing of his duty, God is glorified, and men are led to speak and think better of Religion, and

he forms a link between heaven and Mr. Tilton came down to greet the FERLING make th a lively man; thought maketh a strong man: action maketh a useful man-and all these together make a perfect man. Now, abide these three: seemed as though a great load had been Feeling, thought, action, and the greatof the case. Everything in the house est of these is action; but neither can abide without the others. Some men Even the dingy old pictures on the walls think much, feel little, and act less. -the more dingy the more valuable, say They are universally unsafe and unlove-

ly men. Tux Moravian Church in this country numbers 9,705 communicants, an in crease of over 400 during the year. Including children and non-communicantmoments, and representing her with the strength of the denomination is 15,those long black ringlets which visitors 200. The seventy-five churches are located mainly in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

THE present statistics of the Reformed

bering that some time ago Mr. Norman Church in the United States are: Gen-L. Munro, of the family story paper, had eral synod, 1; district synods, 6; classes, offered Mr. Tilton fifty dollars a column 44; ministers, 637; candidates for the for a story, 'le asked whether that might ministry, 107; congregations, 1,355; be the work on which Mr. Tilton was at members, 144,351; Sunday-school scholary 73 247; contributions to general and From his answer it was gathered that Mr. local benevolence in three years, \$497,-Tilton is engaged upon a book of some 217.96 sort, but whether a novel, a polemical THE Cumberland Presbyterians, as work, or a resume of the trial, could not

cording to the report of the fraternal be gathered. Mr. Tilton distinctly statdelegate to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, reports church property to the value of \$2,000,000; Presbyteries, 106; ministers, 1,173; congregations, 2,016; additions during the year, 12,916; communicants, 99,832.

THAT which especially distinguishes a high order of man from a low order of man-that which constitutes human goodness, human greatness, human nobleness-is surely not the degree of enlightenment with which men pursue their own advantage. But it is selfforgetfulness; it is self-sacrifice; it is disregard of personal pleasure, personal ndulgence, personal advantage, remote or present, because some other line of conduct is more right.

ALOFT on the throne of God, and not below, in the footprints of a trampling multitude, are the sacred rules of right, which no majorities can displace or overturn. - Charles Sumner.

substituting a currency of irredeemable LRT every person so live that he can go to bed in peace with himself at night. the opinion and interests of members of No matter who else fights with him, don't let that little grumbler called conscience have good grounds for putting ALL IS NOT LOST.-When Jeremy

> Taylor had lost all-when his house had been plundered and his family driven out of doors-he could still write thus; "I have fallen into the hands of publicans and sequestrators, and they have taken all from me; what now? Let me look about me. They have left me the

sun and moon, a loving wife and many friends to pity me, and some to relieve me; and still I can discourse, and, unspirit and a good conscience; and they currency which has been well described and meditate, and he who bath so many thorns."

HENGY BROWN.